

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

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STAMPS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.—From and after this date, Postage Stamps, and Stamped Envelopes of the old style, will not be received in whole or partial payment of subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly Democrat. The new stamps, or new stamped envelopes, must be sent to be used in crediting subscription accounts for the Democrat.

The war is in our State. Our border is invaded, our fields devastated, the property of Union men destroyed, and yet our people are not fully aroused. In counties adjoining Tennessee, where there have been none but Union men, the Secessionists, with promptness and rapidity, have poured their troops. Butler county, where there were only fourteen Secession votes a few months ago, Colonel Hardin Helm has invaded with a force estimated from two to four thousand men. It is easy, of course, to find fault, and to say that a great majority ought to compel the Secessionists to leave; but it is to be remembered that these men are without arms, wholly unorganized, and are opposed by men armed in the finest style, with artillery and cavalry. That county is within a few days' march of Camp Boone, and although the Union men made repeated attempts to get arms, they could not succeed. There are now more regularly armed soldiers, of the Confederate States, in Butler county, than there are voters in it. It calls upon us, who are not yet suffering from the horrors of war, to go to the aid of our suffering brothers. It is now our duty to enlist, as one man, and to go to the rescue of those Southern counties. Will we remain any longer indifferent? Are we to wait till our own houses are burning, before we begin to enlist? The blood of unoffending citizens cries out to us from the ground for retribution and revenge. Every principle of honor and safety calls upon us to go. Do not hesitate, among the various officers who are calling for troops, but go at once—go without an hour's hesitation, to one of the camps. If you have no respect for your country, or your State, at least have some respect for your homes and your fire sides. If, however, you will do nothing for your homes, if your love of country is centered in that insignificant carcass of yours, and you have no principle but what is embodied in it, remember that carcass itself will be involved in the destruction, if it is worth destroying.

It is the life and death of the State. If we are defeated, we will be ruled as a subjugated province. In every heart a bitter and desperate resentment will grow and glow with increasing fire. And in every household there will be something to avenge. We may do less business than heretofore, because the untiring and untiring business of all will be to study means of revenge. We may be overcome, but we can never be subjugated; and if it takes a century of warfare, we never will be. Those who are not willing to enlist had better take the broom and the distaff. They are not Kentuckians.

We appeal to Southern Rights men; men who claim to be loyal to the State; men who have urged in public speeches that the honor of the State required them to act with Kentucky! Is there a more sacred cause, a more honorable duty, than that which they have claimed as exclusively their own? If the Kentuckians of the Union, who loyally extend their hands to them, ask them to unite in one grand battle for the Union will they not accept the challenge and join hands with them? There is but one Union, one Constitution, and one nation to be preserved upon the continent, and we ask the States Rights men to join with us in preserving it.

There is still time to decide whether there is to be a long war or a short one. But a question beyond and higher than that is whether we will allow our fields to be devastated, and our negroes to be stolen and sold into the Southern Confederacy, and all we hold dear to be subjected to the natural evils of an hostile army invading our soil. The grandson of Daniel Boone is raising a regiment. Are the sons of the other pioneers so degenerate as not to follow the example? We will not believe it. The State arms adopted by the first legislature was "UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL." Let us all unite under it.

We learn that the Tenth Indiana Regiment, which now occupies Bardonia, captured a secession flag floating from the residence of a prominent secessionist in that neighborhood. The Tenth Indiana has occupied Bardonia since Saturday. It is said there is a secession camp at Bloomfield and another at New Haven. They will not be there long.

Hon. Graham N. Fitch has had fifteen companies offered him for his regiment. It is probable that a second regiment will be ordered to rendezvous at Logansport. The citizens of that place are busily at work building barracks for the accommodation of the men.

Bearing of the Confederate Movements on Kentucky.

Our paper of yesterday announced that the Confederates were gradually withdrawing from the threatening position they had occupied near Washington, and there may be some uncalled for rejoicing on account of it. There are doubtless more reasons than one for this apparent retreat. Both Beauregard and Jeff. Davis have been severely criticised for not having advanced with greater rapidity after the unfortunate disaster at Manassas Plains, and various excuses have been offered for it, among others the want of baggage trains to convey their munitions to Washington. These excuses we know to be fallacious. If the Federal army, with two days' rations in their knapsacks, could advance against the entrenchments at Manassas, it is apparent that the Confederate army could make the same movement against Washington, and that they would have met with no resistance.

The severe criticisms, however, drove Beauregard into a more studied advance movement against Washington. His reputation as a competent General was to be retrieved, and doubtless it would have been, but for the prompt and efficient regulations of McClellan.

His retreat shows that the attempt upon Washington has been abandoned on account of the superior movements and the bold front of McClellan. While it is a matter of rejoicing that our national Capital has been saved, it must not be supposed that an active and energetic enemy has abandoned his cause. Beauregard is, beyond doubt, out-manoeuvring in front of Washington. What is to become of his forces? It is impossible for them to lie idle in Virginia, whose forage is perfectly exhausted. Richmond itself may be deserted, or only defended by a meager force, while the Confederate army, with its trains of munitions, will advance into some other State. The superior management of McClellan, and the necessity of sustenance for troops, alike call upon them to move upon some other State.

Kentucky is abounding in harvests; rich in everything necessary to sustain an army, it has been the garden spot to which the longing eyes of Confederates have been directed for months.

Sometime ago, all the railroads throughout the South were made of one gauge. A train of cars can, without changing, or but rarely changing, pass down from Manassas Junction by the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad to Stevenson, thence by the Chattanooga road direct to Bowlinggreen, thus transporting Beauregard's whole force into this State. Charleston, New Orleans, and Memphis, connect in the same way, and it may be, and is possible, that once more Anderson and Beauregard will again be pitted against one another, under the same auspices as at Fort Sumpter. No doubt Beauregard would like again to cross swords with the gallant Kentuckian, and the other would also rejoice at it, if he was properly aided. And will he be?

The West has been drained of troops to defend Washington City. Armies gathered everywhere to defend it, and unless we have reinforcements, Kentucky may expect to be in the same unfortunate condition that Missouri is in. Promptness has marked every move of the Confederates. If a point could not be carried, it was immediately abandoned, and the forces were concentrated elsewhere. The retreat before Washington, taking all the circumstances together, the want of forage, the necessity of winter quarters, the desire to engage Kentucky in the rebellion by direct subjugation, and other considerations, make it apparent, without the evidence of letter writers, that the West is to be the field in the fall, and the defense of the Mississippi the prime object.

It is no time to hesitate. If Kentucky is to fall, after the desperate struggle she has made to avoid the evil and to cling to the Union, at least let her have a chance. If the Federal Government wishes to save her, let it send the Western troops to the West. The East, wealthy and populous, ought, at least, to be able to protect the Capital, situated on the Atlantic border, and allow the Western men to come home and defend themselves. If they intend to sacrifice the Mississippi, they could not find a better way than to withdraw all our Western forces to the East.

THE ROOT OF THE MATTER.—We enjoyed the pleasure on Sunday of hearing a very appropriate sermon, from the eloquent pastor of the Chestnut-street Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. McKee, in which the root of the rebellion was so forcibly exposed that we deem it worthy of public notice. The discourse took the ground that one of the great sins of the nation consisted in the faulty training of children in the family—the failure to enforce obedience and teach it as a primal virtue—that the family was the nursery of the State, as well as of the Church, and, without proper education there, but little hope existed of conservatism in State. The discourse was most eloquent, worthy of circulation over the entire country, and held a large audience entranced for an hour. We understand that Mr. McKee will continue the subject and amplify upon it next Sunday night. It is a matter of intense interest to all parents, guardians, patriots and philanthropists.

The Law Organizing State Forces.

A misapprehension, we understand, has gained ground among some of our young soldiers under Crittenden's command, that, in a supplemental bill, explanatory of the law organizing a State force, the original law is to be entirely repealed. This is not the case. The original law contemplated that a force, in the present emergency, for a term of one to three years, should be raised, under command of Gen. Crittenden, and be tendered to Gen. Anderson, for the use of the United States Government. This, however, was not definitely expressed, because it appeared unnecessary, as, under the Government, the soldiers in this department are already under the command of General Anderson. In order, however, to make it clear that the State did not propose to raise a force to act independently, it is now thought best to pass a resolution explanatory.

That a large force could be quickly raised under the gallant Crittenden every one is aware. He has the love and admiration of the members of the State Guard who are loyal, and who most anxiously desire to meet the traitor Buckner. Some are willing to go for three years; one or two companies have already been sworn in for two years, and many others for one year. Once formed, they will almost enlist to a man. The State law enlists men by companies, and at once receives them. The United States law, we understand, musters them in by regiments. The difference in speed is easily seen. A company is mustered in at once and under the direction of Gen. Anderson can be ordered into active service, without the long delay of forming regiments.

The law is only to meet the present trying emergency, and as Gen. Anderson has already ordered out men for the service of only ten days, there is little doubt he would promptly accept men for a year.

The President called for three months men sometime since, and to this call Kentucky did not respond. She now offers men for at least a year. The great emergency requires the very promptest action, and if the men can be raised for only one year's term, with greater rapidity, the General Government will most certainly accept them.

The officers of the State force will receive their commissions, not from the State, but from the General Government, and officers and men will, as the Kentucky State militia, be under the command of the General of this Department.

The writer of this article has not read the supplemental bill, and only gives his impression of its general bearing, which, however, is undoubtedly correct; of course as to the details he can say nothing.

A number of companies are enlisting under the law, and any serious change would be greatly to the injury of the cause.

THE EVENING BULLETIN of yesterday says: "We have good authority for making the statement that the rebel General, Zollicoffer, has been reinforced by way of the Cumberland Gap, and that he is already advancing upon Camp Dick Robinson, with the view of giving the Federal troops battle there. On Sunday evening he was encamped within thirty or forty miles of Camp Dick Robinson."

One of the most worthy and influential State Rights men in this country has seen enough of Secession and its fruits, and declares his determination to uphold the loyal sentiment of his native State, and, if need be, enter the service of the Government. He will exert a good influence in winning back to loyalty some of our rash and inexperienced young men.

The Vernon County Agricultural Fair will be held at Vernon, Indiana, this week, commencing on Wednesday and ending on Friday. Ample preparations have been made for an interesting exhibition and the accommodation of visitors.

The Dupont Zouaves, Boone Guards, East Louisville Guards, and a small detachment of the Sumpter Grays, still remain at the Bardonia Junction to protect it and the surrounding neighborhood.

It is stated that Thos. B. Monroe, Jr., is a member of Gen. Buckner's staff, having fled from his post as Secretary of State of Kentucky to fill the newly proffered honor. Tom is fond of office.

It is stated that Gen. Zollicoffer has left Cumberland Gap to reinforce General Buckner. We trust they may have warm times of it before they are done with it.

A large number of contraband revolvers, seized during the past three months at New Albany, were handed over to the State authorities on Saturday last.

Owensboro is reported taken, in the St. Louis papers. This is not true. We have a letter of the 28th, five days later, showing the contrary.

The 14th Ohio regiment came down from Lexington Monday morning, and have gone into camp at Eminence, Ky.

Pennsylvania has taken the initiative steps for the establishment of a State Military School.

Rolling Fork bridge will be completed, we learn, within the next few days.

Thos. C. Miller, of Detroit, is appointed Consul to Hayti.

THE TAKING OF ROCHESTER, KY.—On Thursday evening, the 18th, Colonel Hardin Helm, formerly of the State Guard, and more recently the recipient of the office of Paymaster for the army, from President Lincoln, an office which he subsequently resigned, took possession of the small town of Rochester, at the third lock on Green river. Rochester is on Mud river, at the junction of the counties of Muhlenburg and Butler, on the South, and Ohio on the North. As a military position it is of importance as not only commanding the lock and Green and Mud rivers, but because it is within easy reach of various points from which reinforcements to either side may be made. It is from thirty to thirty-five miles from Bowlinggreen, Buckner's headquarters, and about the same distance from Russellville, the rankest secession hole in the State. It is about eighteen miles from Hartford, where there is a Union force under Col. McHenry, and about forty-five miles from Owensboro, a very important point both to the Union and rebel forces.

Colonel Hardin Helm has a force variously estimated from two to four thousand, composed of one regiment of Mississippians, and others of Tennesseans and renegades. A list of the Union men has been handed to him, and they are flying the county. This information is, we believe, reliable.

GOVERNMENT SEIZURES IN THE PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.—The United States Marshal of San Francisco, on the 6th ult., seized the ship Henry Brigham, which had just arrived from Liverpool. He also seized two hundred tons of coal on board. She was built in 1851, by P. & S. Sprague & Co., of Boston, and was then named the Telegraph. While at Savannah, in 1859, she was burned, and there rebuilt, when her name was changed to the one she now bears. She is a clipper model, registered one thousand tons, and her value is estimated at \$30,000. Her two hundred tons cargo, and freight money on the balance, after paying seamen's wages, and probably captain's wages, also, are confiscated. The ship Benfactor was also seized, one-eighth being owned in Virginia. She was afterwards released.

A LARGE CONTRACT.—Stephen Cromwell, of Camden, Ohio, has made a contract by which he is to furnish one hundred and fifty thousand cords of wood for the Ohio Central Railroad Company. The magnitude of this contract can be understood only when we take into consideration the fact that it makes a pile four feet high and not less than two hundred and fifty-seven miles long, and requires the delivery of nearly fifty cords a day (Sundays excepted) for ten years.

Col. Willcox's 32d Indiana regiment has taken position at Madison, Ind. It was doubtless ordered there to look after the movements of Humphrey Marshall. Humphrey has bows of compassion, and has dispersed.

(Telegraphic Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.)

From Paducah.

PADUCAH, September 28.
Gen. Paine has had the 9th, 12th, 40th and 41st Illinois regiments, Buell's battery and Thielman's cavalry, assigned to him as his brigade. To Gen. Lewis Wallace there has been assigned the 11th and 23d Indiana, the 8th Missouri, Smith's company of Chicago Light Artillery, and two companies of U. S. cavalry—all of them now here. The fortifications are progressing rapidly. All quiet. Weather cool.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Sept. 25.—Columbus has been evacuated; the Confederate troops have crossed over to Belmont, in Missouri, and things would seem to give token of immediate hostilities. The news of this movement was brought into camp at Bird's Point to-day by four men who had been impressed and served for a short time in the rebel ranks. They report that all day the Secession army has been transporting themselves, baggage and ordnance across the river from Columbus to Belmont, the latter place lying almost opposite the former.

And now comes the interesting query: What does this movement signify? Evidently not the final evacuation of Kentucky, as that is no part of their plan, and they are earnestly endeavoring to plunge the State into the same condition that Missouri is in, that of a battle ground where war may vent its horrors, while the Gulf States escape the consequent ruin and desolation. The move must probably be being made for the purpose of attacking Cape Girardeau, where the garrison, like that at Lexington, is small, and unable to withstand, they think, their immense numbers.—St. Louis Repub.

THE SECESSION FRIEND AT WORK.—A DAYLIGHT MURDER.—Our community was startled on Wednesday with the announcement that a horrible murder had been committed in our county, some ten miles from here, on the Hazlegreen road. A small detachment of volunteers started to ascertain the facts, and returned at night and reported as follows:

John Jeffries and J. Stevens, both leading Union men in the county, were riding along the road, either to go home or to go somewhere in the neighborhood. As they passed a particular point of thick brush wood, they were startled with the sharp crack of a rifle. The bullet whizzed by them without taking effect. Immediately two other shots were fired, one taking effect in the head and the other in the breast of Jeffries, who fell dead from his horse. Stevens escaped unhurt. He saw two men. The affair will be thoroughly investigated.

Mr. Sterling (Ky) Whig, 27th.

Capt. Jos. Darr, Jr., Provost Marshal at Gen. Rosecrans' headquarters, has been appointed Major of the 1st Virginia cavalry. Captain Darr has been a zealous and energetic officer at headquarters, and is ambitious to acquire reputation in public service.—Cin. Com., 30th.

Letter from Daviess County.

DAVISS Co., Sept. 28.

Messrs. HANNEY, HUGHES & CO.:
Gentlemen: Cols. Hawkins and McHenry arrived in Owensboro on Tuesday with 500 armed men, accompanied by Capt. Belts' company of Home Guards. The officers in command, knowing the bitter feeling of the secessionists of this place, addressed their soldiers, and cautioned them against making any demonstration calculated to excite the populace, or resenting any insult that might be offered. They were most graciously insulted by certain women who inhabit the Ravine, and several ladies of respectability. I am sorry to say, who followed their example. Notwithstanding the taunts and insulting remarks that greeted them at every corner, they conducted themselves with such marked decorum that even the fire-eaters themselves were compelled to acknowledge it.

The soldiers returned to camp on Wednesday, after receiving their arms from Evansville.

The gun boat Conestoga is anchored in front of the wharf.

George Triplett, Marcor Noorman, Thos. Pointer and Dr. C. T. Noel, leading and bitter secessionists, have vanished. "The wicked flee when no man pursueth."

Gen. O. M. White, accompanied by about one hundred secessionists, went to Look No. 1 a few nights since for the purpose of destroying it, but, finding it in the possession of Union men, modestly withdrew. On yesterday, a detachment of Indians went to Ashbyburg for the purpose of arresting the General. Not finding him, they took possession of forty hogsheads of tobacco, worth five thousand dollars. H.

HOW IT HAPPENED THAT THE SECESSIONISTS DID NOT TAKE LOUISVILLE.—The fact that Gen. Buckner did not take the city of Louisville, instead of stopping at Green river, where he invaded Kentucky on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, is due not to any foresight or force of the United States authorities or of the Union men of Kentucky, but to the loyalty, courage and tact of one obscure individual.

The secessionists had laid their plans to appear suddenly in Louisville with a powerful force. They had provided for transportation four hundred cars and fifteen locomotives, and had eight thousand men, with artillery and camp equipage, on board. They had secured the services of the telegraph operators, one of whom forwarded to Louisville a telegraphic dispatch explaining the detention of trains on the road, and were moving forward at a grand rate. Everything was going well with them, and Louisville, with perhaps the exception of a few secessionists, was unsuspecting and unguarded. General Anderson being innocent of any knowledge of the movement, James Guthrie, President of the road, totally in the dark, and General Rousseau lingering in camp on the Indiana shore. But at a station just beyond Green River, there was a young man in the service of the road, who was a warm friend of the Union, and who, comprehending the meaning of the monster train, when it came up, seized a crow-bar used for taking up rails to make repairs, and while the locomotives were being wooded and watered, ran across a curve, and in a deep narrow cut, wedged the spikes from four rails. The train came along at good speed, the rails spread, the locomotive plunged into the ground, the cars crashed on top of it, and it was twenty-four hours before the train could go ahead. In the meantime Louisville was saved. The hero of the occasion had not had time to get out of the cut before the crash came, and was taken, but in the confusion and excitement got away, and is safe.

These facts are related by Dr. R. S. Newton, who was in Nashville when the secession army advanced, and detected there several days subsequently, the circumstances narrated there, and was told of them afterwards by Gen. Buckner and other officers of the Confederate army.—Cincinnati Commercial, 30th Sept.

A gentleman who recently visited Louisville from the vicinity of Munfordville has assured us of the fact that such was the Confederate programme. "The best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft aglee."

(For the Louisville Democrat.)

Messrs. HANNEY, HUGHES & CO.

Gentlemen: I find the following in your issue of yesterday:

"Sixteen barrels, marked 'whisky,' and consigned South, but which, upon inspection, proved to contain coffee, were also captured, but by different parties."

You have been misinformed. The only barrels seized purporting to be whisky, contained only whisky, of the meanest kind—warranted to kill a rebel as far as an Enfield rifle. It had been regularly permitted, and every effort was made by the owner to comply with all laws, orders and regulations of the authorities. This being made apparent to Gen. Anderson, the whisky was delivered to the owner. The wagons contained no other merchandise; and the circumstances did not compromise, in the slightest degree, any of those concerned or interested in the whisky.

FLAG OF TRUCE.—Major Hudgins, of the Confederate army, who was engaged under General Price in the battle of Lexington, arrived early Thursday morning on the steamer Sucker State, bearing a flag of truce from the enemy at Lexington. Major Hudgins is the son of Prince L. Hudgins, who was sent down as a prisoner from St. Joseph a few days ago, in company with eight others. The errand of Major Hudgins was concerning an exchange of prisoners, he being instructed by Gen. Price to propose the exchange of Col. Marshall, of the Illinois cavalry regiment, for Mr. Prince L. Hudgins. We understand that the proposition was accepted. Gen. McKinstry, on receiving notice of the arrival of the bearer of the flag, rode down to the boat and accompanied Major Hudgins to the residence of Gen. Fremont.—St. Louis Democrat.

EMIGRATION TO WASHOE.—Advices from Washoe say that emigrants are pouring in from the plains every day. It is estimated that the number going to California across the plains this season will reach 25,000 or 30,000. They come from Indiana, Illinois and Iowa—the greatest number by the central route.

Address of the Union Members of the Legislature to the People of Kentucky.

In this extraordinary crisis, we deem it a duty, we, your representatives, owe to you, and to ourselves, to say a few words to you, as to the condition of the Commonwealth, and the duties we have been called upon to perform.

We have ardently desired peace, and hoped to save Kentucky from the calamities of war. When the Federal authorities deemed it necessary to employ force in self-defense, and to execute the laws of the Government, we assured our Southern neighbors of our purpose not to take up arms voluntarily against them, notwithstanding their wicked attempt to destroy the Government, from which we and our fathers have received the greatest benefits. Every effort was made, both before and after the employment of force, to effect some compromise and settlement that would restore the Union and prevent the effusion of blood.

The Federal Government did not insist upon our active aid in furnishing troops, seeming content if we obeyed the laws and executed them upon our own soil. Those engaged in rebellion, however, with hypocritical professions of friendship and respect, planted camps of soldiers all along our southern border; seized, by military power, the stock on our railroad within their reach, in defiance of chartered rights; impudently enlisted soldiers upon our soil for their camps, whom they ostentatiously marched through our territory. They made constant raids into this State; robbed us of our property; insulted our people; seized some of our citizens, and carried them away, as prisoners, into the Confederate States. Our military was demoralized by the treachery of its chief officer in command, and many of his subordinates, until it became more an arm of the Confederate States than a Guard of the State of Kentucky. Thus exposed to wrongs and indignities, with no power prepared to prevent or resent them, some of the citizens of this State formed camps under the Federal Government, for the defense and protection of the State of Kentucky. Whatever might have been thought of the policy once, recent events have proved that they were formed none too soon.

In this condition we found Kentucky when the Legislature met, on the first Monday in September. We still hoped to avoid war on our own soil. We were met by assurances from the President of the Confederate States that our position should be respected; but the ink was scarcely dry with which the promise was written, when we were startled by the news that our soil was invaded, and towns in the southwest of our State occupied by Confederate armies. The Governor of Tennessee disavowed the act, and protested his innocence of it. His commissioners at Frankfort professed the same innocence of the admitted wrong; but our warnings to leave were only answered by another invasion in the southeast of the State, and a still more direct and deadly assault upon the very heart of the State by way of the Nashville road. These sudden irruptions of such magnitude, skillfully directed, show that the assault on Kentucky was preconcerted, prepared and intended long before. The excuses made for any of them but add insult to injury. We shall not repeat them. They are but excuses for acts intended, without any excuse.

The purpose is to remove the theater of the war from the homes of those who wickily originated it to those at Kentucky, and to involve this State in the rebellion. This purpose appeared to be well understood in the second States. They need the territory of Kentucky, and are determined to have it, if it must be by blood and conquest.

Thus forced into war, we had no choice but to call on the strong arms and brave hearts of Kentucky to expel the invader from our soil, and to call for the aid of the Federal Government, as we had a right to do under the Federal Constitution.

Our foes would dictate terms to a brave people, upon which we can have peace. We are required to join them in their unwarranted rebellion, become accessory to their crimes, and consent to sacrifice the last hope of permanently upholding republican institutions, or meet their invasions as it becomes Kentuckians.

We believe we have done our duty to a chivalric people, who have forborne long, but will never fail, as a last resort, to resent an injury and punish an insult. We should hold ourselves unworthy to represent you, if we had done less. The only error, we fear, is that we have not been as prompt, you may think, as the occasion demanded.

Thrice have the revolutionists appealed to the ballot-box in this State, and thrice have the people expressed, by overwhelming majorities, their determination to stand by the Union and its Government. They have not been active in this war, not from indifference, or want of loyalty, but in the hope of better promoting a restoration of the Union, and checking the rebellion by that course. Our hope of an amicable adjustment, and forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. The attempt to destroy the Union of these States we believe to be a crime, not only against Kentucky, but against all mankind. But up to this time we have left to others to vindicate, by arms, the integrity of the Government. The Union is not only assailed now, but Kentucky is herself threatened with subjugation by a lawless usurpation. The invasion is carried on with a ruthless destruction of property, and the lives and liberties of our people, that belongs only to savage warfare.

We have no choice but action—prompt and decided. Let us show the insolent invaders that Kentucky belongs to Kentuckians, and that Kentucky valor will vindicate Kentucky's honor. We were unprepared because unsuspecting. An insolent and treacherous invader tells the people that their legislators have betrayed them; and he comes with fire and sword to correct their error, by a crusade against property, liberty and life.

Young men of Kentucky, to arms! to protect the home of your fathers, mothers and sisters. Sound the tocsin on every hill and in every valley, until Kentucky shall drive the insolent invader from her soil.


J. H. HANNEY,
GEO. H. YEAMAN,
NATH'L WOLFE,
JOHN W. FINNELL,
W. S. RANKIN,
J. F. ROBINSON, Comtee.

The Cincinnati Commercial's Frankfort correspondent says that Nat. Gaither of Adair, the Governor's son-in-law, is designated for the position of Secretary of State.

Office--79 Third Street, east side, between
Market and Jefferson.

Police Court.

Hon. G. W. JOHNSTON, Judge.



1.

Daily Democrat

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, 1861.

Present—President Shanks and all the members.

On motion, the reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

The Engineer's report of the work on the culvert under Franklin street, between Wenzel and Buchanan, was referred to the Committee on Streets of the Eastern District.

Alderman Osborne offered a resolution directing the City Engineer to furnish a grade map of the grade of Keller street, from Shelby to Wenzel street, which was adopted.

Alderman Jefferson from the Committee on Wharf, to whom was referred a resolution authorizing the Mayor to contract for the repair of Portland Wharf, reported against same, which was accordingly rejected.

Alderman Gunkle, from Committee on Taverns and Coffeehouses, reported a resolution from the Common Council allowing Alex. Cassello a tavern license corner of Eighth and Main streets, which was adopted.

Alderman Gunkle, from the Committee on Public Printing, reported "an ordinance to repeal ordinance No. 208," which was passed.

Alderman Downing, from the Committee on Workhouse, presented the Workhouse report on prisoners for the month of August, which was filed.

Alderman Trubee offered a resolution raising a committee of one from this board, and two from the Common Council, to appeal to the General Assembly in regard to the salary of the Clerk of the City Court, which was adopted, and Mr. Trubee appointed on said committee.

Alderman Jefferson, from Committee on Gas and Water, reported a resolution from the Common Council to have two lamp posts placed on the south side of Broadway, between Seventh and Eighth streets, with amendment that property holders pay for lighting the same to 15th March, 1862, which was adopted as amended.

Alderman Osborne, from Committee on Streets of the Eastern District, reported an ordinance from the Common Council to dig and wall a cistern at or near the intersection of Third and Broadway streets, which was passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Mr. President Shanks, and Messrs. Downing, Gunkle, Osborne, Jefferson, Terry, Trubee, Houghton, and Baird—9.

Nays—None.

Alderman Downing offered a resolution directing the Clerk of this Board to make out a correct list of the amount of military expenditures of the city, and forward same to Col. W. P. Boone, at Frankfort, which was adopted.

Alderman Gunkle offered a resolution which allows the butchers who may enlist or have enlisted in the Union ranks the privilege of underletting their stalls to other persons, and that the stall owners who have enlisted shall be exempt from regularly supplying their stalls with meat, which was adopted.

President Shanks, from Committee on Contracts, reported the contract of J. D. Selvaige to grade and pave the alley south of Broadway, between Eighth and Ninth streets, which was approved.

President Shanks offered a resolution ordering an election in the Seventh ward on Saturday, Sept. 28th, 1861, for a member of the Board of Aldermen, to fill the unexpired term of Philip Speed, Esq., which was adopted.

Alderman Baird, from the Committee on Revision, offered a resolution allowing J. D. Selvaige further time on his contract for grading and paving Floyd street, between College and Breckinridge, which was adopted.

Alderman Gunkle presented the bill of William Rodgers for \$8 for repairing ditch, which was referred to the Committee on Streets of the Eastern District.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Separate resolutions were adopted allowing the following claims:

A. Peter \$50 for making cartridges;

J. N. Kallag \$75 for coal furnished to the post;

Harvey Seaton \$2 60 for summing witnesses;

Pearson & King \$230 for coffins furnished the Coroner;

Clerk of the City Court \$200, two months' salary to Sept. 30th, 1861;

Street hands of the Eastern District \$265 65, from the 22d of August to the 5th of September;

J. M. Summers \$393 for repairing pumps in the Eastern District;

John Keegan \$472 for work on the wharf; contract suspended;

Joseph Smith \$22 25 for work on Third street sewer;

T. L. Jefferson \$1 55 for brooms and brush;

Smith & Watkins \$20 for cleaning out cisterns;

Geo. Hill \$3 for room rent at election;

Hospital \$829 87 for month of August;

Preston Messrs \$35 for gravelling Third street;

W. L. Murphy & Co. \$692 56 for coal for Almshouse;

Almshouse \$534 64 for month of August;

Workhouse \$691 24, report for month of August;

M. J. Paul \$18 for room rent at election;

John J. Smith \$185 63, on account of suit against the city;

R. K. White \$254 72, on account of suit against the city;

Harvey Seaton \$10 for services as sergeant-at-arms to Board of Aldermen;

Thos. Beagham \$10 for services as sergeant-at-arms to Board of Common Council;

J. M. Winter 50 cents for hinge on market-house;

H. Kirk \$3 for burying paupers;

James Maloney \$38 87 for bricks for Ninth street sewer.

The Wharfmaster's reports, Nos. 9 and 10, were received from the Common Council, and referred to Committee on Wharf.

A resolution, passed by this Board, allowing Thos. Williams & Co. \$56 72 for gas-work at Court-house, was received from the Common Council rejected.

Alderman Osborne offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to have the ordinance enforced to recur and repave the sidewalks on south side of Green street, between Floyd and Preston streets, which was adopted.

Alderman Downing offered a resolution instructing the Mayor to advertise the grading and paving of unfinished portion of the sidewalks north side of Main street, between Cabell and Webster streets, which was adopted.

JOINT SESSION.

By resolution the two Boards met in joint session for the purpose of designating two persons for whom the Mayor is to cast the vote of the city as Directors of the Louisville Water Company, when Mr. B. P. Lightburn and Wm. Terry were elected.

On motion, the joint session arose.

A resolution from the Common Council directing the City Engineer to examine the well at the corner of Clay and Fulton streets was adopted.

On motion the Board adjourned to meet again on Thursday evening, October 3, 1861, at 7 1/2 o'clock.

SAMUEL A. MILLER, Clerk.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Sunday Night's Dispatches.

[Special to the St. Louis Republican.]

JEFFERSON CITY, September 28.—No reliable news of interest from Booneville, Georgetown, Glasgow, Rolla, or other prominent points.

Captain Walter, of Col. Marshall's regiment, who was at Lexington, arrived this morning, having left there Tuesday noon. He saw no rebel troops between Lexington and Sedalia, and says the main body of Price's forces were there when he departed, and believes they intend to make a stand and meet our troops there, as the vicinity is well calculated, from its streams with deep miry banks without bridges, to travel on an advancing enemy.

All the Federal officers have been released on parole by Col. Mulligan, who refused to give his private reasons.

Gen. Price probably has 35,000 men, and the rebels on Thursday confidently expected Hardee, with eight or nine thousand men, and McCulloch with ten thousand, were within two or three days' march of Lexington. They have no faith in McCulloch as a General, but think he is very effective with a small body of men.

Ten thousand rebels were sent across the Missouri from Lexington on Thursday with the avowed intention of attacking Lane, who is reported to be on this side of the river.

The seals of the State and public records are in the hands of the rebels.

Our troops had no cartridges and no grape or other shot, and no shells were left at the time of the surrender, but lost two or three hundred kegs of powder. The rebels are casting all kinds of balls at the Lexington foundry, running day and night. The rebels are greatly encouraged and declare St. Louis in their possession.

Gen. Price's official report, giving a somewhat detailed account of the battle of Lexington, has been received. The following is the closing part: Our entire loss in this series of engagements amounts to 25 killed and 72 wounded. The enemy's loss was much greater. The visible fruits of this almost bloodless victory are great. About 3,500 prisoners, among whom are Colonels Mulligan, Marshall, Reding, White, Grover, Major Van Horn, and 118 other commissioned officers, five pieces of artillery and two mortars, over 3,000 stand of infantry arms, a large number of sabers, about 750 horses, many sets of cavalry equipments, teams, ammunition, more than \$100,000 worth of commissary stores, and a large amount of other property. In addition to all this, I obtained the restoration of the Great Seal of the State and the public records, which had been stolen from their proper custodian, and about \$900,000 in money, which the bank at this place had been robbed of, and which I have caused to be returned to it.

STERLING PRICE.

Col. Vaughn, a prominent citizen of Lexington, who witnessed the entire battle, and was at one time a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, asserts positively that fully 500 of Price's army were killed.

The money of which Price says the bank in Lexington was robbed is understood here to have been placed in Col. Mulligan's hands for safety.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—During the last week it was frequently reported from day to day that our troops had taken possession of Munson's Hill that when last night this long predicted event took place it found few believers among those least excited by sensation rumors. A personal visit, however, places the fact beyond doubt. The American flag now floats there in place of that of the rebels.

Detachments from Gens. Richardson, Keas, and Wadsworth's brigades and also from General Franklin's now occupy Munson's Hill, being in command of Colonel Perry, of the 5th Michigan regiment.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 29.—A gentleman who arrived here this morning from the West states that he saw a gentleman who passed through Asceola, on Wednesday last, who says that the central portion of that town had been burnt by Gen. Lane. It is stated that the reasons for burning the town were that the rebels had fired upon the troops from windows. There were no Federal troops near there when the gentleman left.

Yesterday's Noon Dispatches.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Two gunboats, from Fort Pickens, arrived here last night. The privateer Judith, mounting four 24 pounders and one long pivot gun, was captured and burned, on the 14th inst., by an expedition from the frigate Colorado. The Judith was anchored near Pensacola navy yard, and, after a short engagement, was fired and destroyed. Four of our men were killed and fourteen wounded.

The Colorado remained at Fort Pickens. The Niagara and Water Witch are at Southwest Pass.

The rebels have retired about four miles back. All the rebel entrenchments fronting Arlington are abandoned and now occupied by the Federal troops. It is reported that Johnston, with 27,000 troops, is moving from Leesburg towards the river, and the rebels are pushing large forces towards the river in the neighborhood of Poolesville, and down the river towards Aquia Creek. The indications are that they will cross the river immediately. The weather is cold, and prisoners state that the rebels are suffering from it.

Our pickets at the chain bridge are gradually advancing, and forcing the enemy slowly towards Falls Church. The enemy in great force is there.

Munson's and Mason's Hills have been evacuated by the rebels, and together with Upton's Hill, are now occupied by our troops in large force under McDowell.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.—Gov. Curtin will issue a proclamation prohibiting all persons from raising volunteers in Pennsylvania otherwise than by the authority of the Governor, and especially forbidding the raising of volunteers for regiments of other States, and also forbidding all citizens of Pennsylvania from enlisting in or attaching themselves to such organizations, and warning all persons that, in disobeying this proclamation, they will be disregarding the orders of the Government of the United States, as well as violating their duties as citizens of the Commonwealth.

It is estimated that 6,000 Pennsylvania volunteers have already enlisted in other State regiments.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Detachments from Generals Richardson's, Keyes' and Wadsworth's divisions now occupy Munson's Hill, being in command of Col. Ferry.

Early this morning the pickets from Gen. Smith's division advanced to, and now occupy Fall's Church. Neither this, nor the preceding movements met with any opposition whatever, as the rebel army had on Friday night, retired from the whole of their positions on the line of Washington.

Upton's Hill, this side of Fall's Church, is necessarily included among the points now held by the Federal forces. The positions at Munson's and Murrey's Hills afforded the rebels unobstructed views of all our fortifications and other defenses. There were no signs to show that they had ever mounted any guns. Our troops are now so employed as to show that they do not merely intend to temporarily occupy their present position.

The advance of General Smith upon Fall's Church from the Chain Bridge was accompanied by events of the most deplorable character. By some unaccountable blunder, Colonel Owens' Irish Philadelphia Regiment in the darkness of the night, mistaking for rebels, Captain Mott's battery which was in the advance, sustained by General Baker's California Regiment, and Bafter's Philadelphia Second, and Colonel Treadman's Cavalry, fired a full volley into the troops last mentioned, killing and wounding large numbers. The Colonel of the regiment, not knowing whence the firing came, returned it with marked effect.

The horses attached to Mott's battery became unmanageable, and the tongues of the cannons were broken, owing to the narrowness of the road. Lieut. Brant having command of the first section, ordered the guns to be loaded with grape and canister, and soon had them in range of the supposed enemy, when word was sent to him that he was in the company of friends.

All was excitement, and a long time elapsed before the actual condition of affairs was ascertained and confidence re-established. Several were killed and a large number wounded.

The most favorable theory is that the rebels are making feints of retreat, as they did previous to the battle of Bull's Run, with the view of drawing our troops into ambush.

Their encampments show that they had at no time over 10,000 men in front of Washington.

Lieut. Col. Belcher, of Col. Reaboder's Regiment, and Lieut. Tennant, of Col. Marshall's Regiment, who were at Lexington, have arrived here, and give some interesting particulars from that place. They say the rebels can easily, and probably will, turn out three twelve-pounders per week at the Lexington Foundry, and that they are very busy in making balls of all kinds. They report that the rebels have a large amount of powder and ammunition of every variety in the vicinity of Lexington, and that they have recently dug up a great deal.

Two thousand rounds of loaded shell were disembarked by the rebels in Mulligan's entrenchments on the very day of his surrender, our troops having no idea of their concealment, as they were deposited three months before. It is said vast amounts of ammunition are buried in different quarters of the west and south, having been sent out from Jefferson City by ex-Gov. Jackson before he fled from here.

Our troops would have destroyed the powder in their possession if they had had water, or had not feared an explosion, which would have proved fatal in their narrow entrenchments.

A feminine secessionist, of high social standing at Lexington, obtained admission to Mulligan's fortifications, disguised as a washerwoman, and took a complete sketch and plan of the works. She reported her information after her departure to the rebels.

It is believed the rebels have from 40,000 to 50,000 men at Lexington and are daily receiving reinforcements. They will make a stand there and await the attack of our troops. It is supposed that Price will, in two or three weeks, have from 70,000 to 80,000 there and will meet us with that number. The rebels, the two officers say, fight well, and that our mistake is that we have always underrated this fact. The rebels at Lexington are receiving provisions in quantities from the adjacent country. Wagon loads are arriving every day. These officers say our troops were treated kindly by the rebel officers, whom they pronounce high-toned, honorable, and generous gentlemen. The gallantry of Colonels Mulligan, White and Grover is enthusiastically eulogized, and all our soldiers are enthusiastic in their praise.

Major Steel, who had command of the regular troops at Wilson's creek, has received permission to take command of the 8th Iowa regiment. It is understood that his battalion of regulars will be incorporated in the regiment.

Advices from Salina county report that the rebels are overrunning that section of country with scouting parties, who are impressing Union citizens into the rebel service and levying upon their goods.

Gen. Fremont went into camp yesterday morning about half a mile back of the town, and it is said will not move forward before the close of the week. The health of the soldiers is improving. Not a death has occurred for three days in the hospital, which is an unusual occurrence, and thirty or forty will be discharged to-day.

Lieut. Col. Thatcher and Lieut. Tenerant leave here by boat for Lexington this morning. They will return with the wounded Federal troops now in the hands of the rebels, about 100 in number. Before they left Lexington they obtained a written permit from Gen. Price granting protection to any boats going to Lexington for that purpose. Gen. Fremont has approved of this action, and they will start this morning.

JEFFERSON CITY, September 30.—General Molnstry and staff arrived here last evening; General Pope is still here.

Totter's battery was among the arrivals yesterday.

Scouts arrived here last night from Warsaw, some eighty-eight miles distant, but they report nothing new. They heard that McCulloch was advancing upon Jefferson City by Lime Creek.

The stars and stripes, waving over Mulligan's entrenchments, was pierced by 41 bullets, but not one struck the Union, a peculiar and favorable omen.

Col. Richardson's regiment, now stationed at Osage river, will disband to-day, its time having expired. Col. McClurg's regiment will take its place.

James W. Bowling, of Miller county, a notorious rebel, who had impressed two boys and one old man, and stolen two horses, was brought here last evening, and will be set to work on the fortifications to-morrow.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—A letter from the frigate Colorado, at Fort Pickens, says that the rebel expedition on the 14th inst. destroyed the rebel steamer Lady Davis, in Pensacola harbor. She was commanded by Commodore Renshaw, formerly of the U. S. Navy.

A son of Garibaldi has just visited Paris, where he had a rendezvous with Alexander Dumas. Most persons supposed that Dumas would bring home a fortune from Italy, but on the contrary he was obliged to come to Paris to get money to pay off his Italian debts. With an income greater than that of any other European writer, he is yet always in debt. His liberality amounts to folly.

From Frankfort.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST ZOLLICOFFER—THE MEASLES—THE OHIO FOURTEENTH AT FRANKFORT—THEIR DESTINATION—ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION—THE STRONG FEELING AGAINST BUCKNER.

[Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

FRANKFORT, Sept. 29.

The latest news from the expedition against Zollicoffer is, that they reached Boone's Fork in Rockcastle county, about eighty miles from Camp Robinson. Measles had also decimated their ranks.

The Ohio Fourteenth arrived this evening, on their way to some point below, probably to intercept Humphrey Marshall and his forces. They were received here by an immense crowd, who cheered the soldiers along their passage through the town.

The Governor will probably send in several important bills to-morrow, with his approval, and the Legislature, after passing some important measures, will adjourn about Wednesday next. The feeling against the traitor Buckner increases daily, and a strong military spirit begins to exhibit itself.

From Cairo.

[Special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

CAIRO, Sept. 28.

Mr. Mercer, a Kentucky Unionist, arrested by rebels and carried to Columbus, was yesterday unconditionally discharged by Gen. Polk. He was in camp to-day, and procured the unconditional release of Vaughan and Corbitt, the Blodenville hostages.

Mercer tried to get an interview with Pillow, but met with a gruff refusal. General Polk treated him very kindly, and ordered his discharge, with the remark, "We are not warring against opinion." Mercer's only promise was to have Vaughan and Corbitt released on the same terms.

The gunboat Lexington returned to-day from an expedition up the river to Owensboro. She reports that there were no rebel soldiers at that place.

The Conestoga went up as far as Cloverport, but saw no armed rebels. The Conestoga remains at Owensboro.

On her way down, the Lexington captured the towboat Champion No. 2. The Champion is charged with transporting rebel troops up the Tennessee river.

The Lexington will go to Norfolk to-night.

The alarm reported at Norfolk yesterday turned out a big scare.

There have been no important scout reports to-day. All is quiet at the various outposts.

Parties from Paducah report everything quiet there. A new telegraph line has been erected between here and Paducah, Ky., and is now working.

[Telegraphic Correspondence Daily Commercial.]

From Western Virginia.

SUMMIT, Sept. 29.—P. M.

Edw. Com.—Storms very severe in this vicinity. We have had 48 hours cold rain. Cheat and other rivers are flooded, having risen fifteen or twenty feet, destroying bridges and roads.

E. S. Howell, of Terre Haute, Sutter for the 14th Indiana, was drowned Saturday while fording a tributary of Tygar's Valley river. The body has been sent home.

The weather is now clear, freezing and making ice.

Capt. J. M. Mosely, of Summerville, aged 25, died last Friday.

C. D. M.

FRANKFORT GOSSIP.—The correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, writing from our State capital on the 26th, says:

R. T. Jacob, the Representative of Oldham county, will in a day or two leave his seat in the House of Representatives for the battle field. Mr. Jacob is a very talented and polished gentleman. He is a son-in-law of the late Thomas Benton. He served as Captain of a company under Fremont in the Mexican war.

John H. Harney, the talented editor of the Louisville Democrat, or Hon. Garrett Davis, will be elected by the Legislature to succeed Breckinridge, who has forfeited his seat in the United States Senate.

How strange and wonderful it often seems to us, that a medicine, composed of simple plants, should certainly search out and cure disease. How surprising that the "Indians," should know and preserve so long, and well, a secret that has escaped the search of the greatest physicians the world has ever known. France, England and America have furnished physicians of brilliant intellects; gentlemen of wealth and education, who devoted their time, money and talents, to discover remedies to cure Venereal Diseases, and while they succeeded in founding magnificent hospitals, and in a measure curing these complaints, their cures were neither speedy or permanent. The profession—until the discovery of the "Cherokee Remedy"—have always followed in their footsteps, dosing the patient with nauseous drugs and poisonous minerals. This Great "Remedy" was discovered by a "Border Ruffian" Missourian, among the Cherokee Indians. It is a pleasant and delicious syrup, compounded from the simple plants that grow in their old favorite "hunting grounds." It is an unfailing "Remedy" for the cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, and all similar complaints, purifying the blood and killing the latent principle of disease before the "angel of death" should have time to deposit the "poisoned arrow" in the system. It comes to the afflicted "pale face" with healing words of mercy on its wings, to which, worn down, exhausted, dispirited, dejected and despairing thousands—weeping in bitterness, and exclaiming, alas! alas! as they saw the sweet cup of life falling from their lips, and the waves of anguish dashing high over their souls—now owe to this Great "Remedy" their very existence. See new advertisement in another column of this paper. ocl d&wlv

NEARLY A PANIC.—This morning there was a perfect rush to get some of McLean's Strengthening Cordial. It is astonishing what a large quantity of that article is consumed. It shows conclusively that it is just the thing required in malaria or fever districts, as a preventative for Chill, alias SHAKES. "Everybody and the rest of mankind" should try it, if they wish to become healthy and strong; and those that are well should take a little every morning to keep so. We have tried it.—Evening Mirror. ocl d&wlv

National Hotel,



T. A. HARROW, Proprietor, CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTH STREETS, Louisville, Ky.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL IS SITUATED IN THE VERY CENTER OF THE BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY, convenient to the Railroad, Telegraph and Express Offices, the Banks, Postoffice, and places of amusement. The House has been thoroughly renovated and refitted for the summer business, and is in better condition now than it ever was before, and to the traveling community, and persons visiting the city for business or pleasure offers every inducement to patronize it. SUIT THE TIMES.

TERMS—\$1 50 PER DAY. jyl18 dtf

W. H. STOKES, IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN Coach and Saddlery Hardware (OLD-ESTABLISHED SADDLERY WAREHOUSE), No. 455 MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH, Louisville, Ky.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS WOULD FIND IT TO THEIR INTEREST TO EXAMINE MY STOCK Before making their purchases, and orders from a distance will be attended to as if made in person. ocl 47

LOUISVILLE IRON WORKS. F. W. MERZ, MANUFACTURER OF Iron Railing, Verandas, Balconies, Iron Jails, Fire-Proof Safes, Bank Vaults, Doors, Settees, &c., 347 GREEN STREET, SOUTH SIDE, THIRD DOOR EAST OF NEW POSTOFFICE LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY TENDER HIS ACKNOWLEDGMENTS to the citizens of Louisville and vicinity for the liberal encouragement and extensive patronage shown him since he entered into business, and informs them that, by the use of admirably adapted machinery, he is enabled and prepared to do work of every description 25 per cent. less than any other similar establishment in the city, or elsewhere, or elsewhere, and in such neat, good and handsome work, and at fair living prices, to deserve the further patronage of a generous public. GRAPES, SHUTTERS, BOLLS, &c., for building purposes, made to order at short notice. HOUSE SMITHING done. Spectacles, looking glasses, and all other articles, made to order at short notice. ALL PATRONS IN MAKING TO ORDER ANY PATTERNS, &c., will suit their taste, and I would especially call the attention of architects and builders to this fact. jyl dist

MEDICAL. A CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. COMPOUND SYRUP OF SPIKENARD AND TAR. THIS SYRUP WILL CURE CONSUMPTION AND all kinds of Coughs and Colic, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Dyspepsia. It acts upon the liver and purifies the blood, improves the appetite, and clears the complexion. This medicine is made of herbs—Indian preparation. It also makes a most effective and safe medicine for Worms; and for Fevers before they are acute; and a Preparation for Sore Throat, Summer Complaint, and the Croup. I prepare a medicine for Rheumatism, an "wrecker." These Medicines are all made of herbs, and are for sale at the lowest price of a certain name, but she is J. Gottschalk & Co., on corner of Green and Eleventh streets. John Colgan & Co., on corner of Tenth and Walnut streets. H. C. Went, on Market street, above Preston. Schmitt & Sutton, on corner of Eighth and Jefferson streets.

I can recommend Mrs. Linnaeus's Compound Syrup of Spikenard and Tar. I have been sick for a long time, have had several doctors, and they failed in my case. I was very much swollen, and had a severe cough. I tried your medicine a while, I was cured of my cough and relieved of my swelling. My complexion is good, and I have taken up my usual habits. My youngest child had a bad cough for a long time, so severe that her breast-feeding was stopped, from severe coughing in the shape of a certain name, but she is now well and looks well, she had been treated by the doctors for a long time, but they failed to cure her cough. Now she is well. I will ever remain your friend. Mrs. JULIA WILLS.

Louisville, August 6, 1861. Mrs. L. LINNAEUS: I have used your Compound Syrup in my own case of deep-seated cough, and found it relieved me very much, and can recommend it to any one that is troubled with a cough. A. BACON. Louisville, August 4, 1861.

Any person suffering with any of the diseases mentioned above, can be accommodated with board and medical attention, and I have a large number of families or single gentlemen desiring private boarding.

Mrs. LINNAEUS. Jefferson-st., bet. First and Second.

DR. LA CROIX'S PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE. Two hundred and fifty pages and one hundred and eighty illustrations. Sent Free of Postage to all parts of the Union.

ON THE INFIRMITIES OF Youth and Maturity, disclosing the secret causes of many of the most distressing diseases, such as, debility, nervousness, depression of spirits, palpitation of the heart, and all the various infirmities of youth, and showing the means of curing them. It is a most valuable and interesting treatise, and is sent free of postage to all parts of the Union. It is a most valuable and interesting treatise, and is sent free of postage to all parts of the Union. It is a most valuable and interesting treatise, and is sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.

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